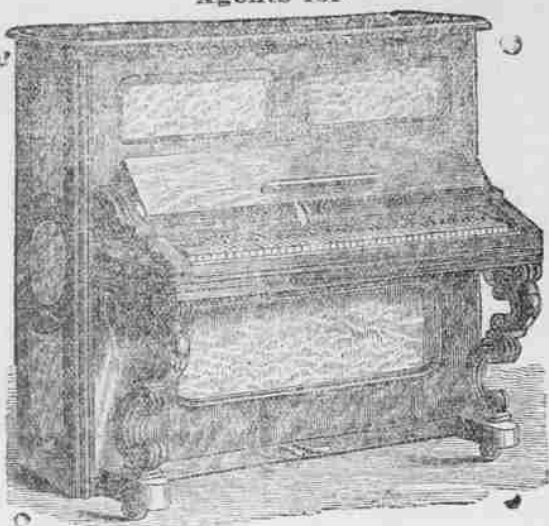


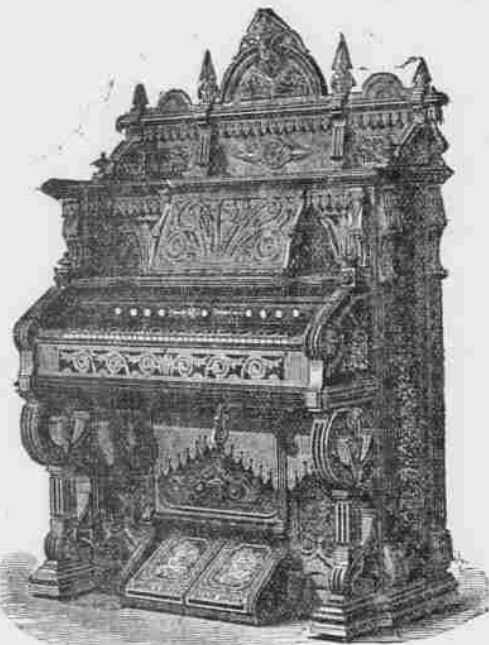
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Broom Corn (Evergreen),	Seed Oats, Barley and Rye,	Watermelon, Etc., Etc.

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS  
5,000 UNDISCOUNTED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS AND OVER FROM LADIES WHO HAVE USED

## PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

How His Writings Helped the  
Union Cause.

## A FAVORITE OF ABE LINCOLN.

Something of Locke's Life—Printer—  
Editor—Lecturer—Author—  
Etc., Etc.

David Ross Locke, better known to the American public under the nom de plume of "Petroleum V. Nasby," died at his home in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was consumption of the lungs. For a period of over thirty years, Mr. Locke had been prominently before the public as a writer, an editor, and a lecturer, and during all that time there were but few journalists in this country more widely or favorably known. At the time of his death, Mr. Locke was the editor and proprietor of the Toledo Blade, one of the most widely circulated and influential journals in the west.

## HIS EARLY DAYS.

Mr. Locke was a native of New York, having been born in Vestal, Broome County, this State, on the 20th of September, 1833. His father, Nathaniel Reed Locke, yet living near Toledo, at the advanced age of ninety-four, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and among the very first in the whole country to embrace anti-slavery sentiments, which he was always ready everywhere to maintain boldly. From him came naturally to the son his strong love of liberty, and his determined opposition and hatred of the institution of slavery, which made him such a power with his pen, and voice during the war. From his father, too, came that decision of character that rendered the son so extremely steadfast in all his enterprises, no matter what the difficulties might be in the way.

## A PRINTER'S APPRENTICE.

Young Locke was given only the advantages of a village common school education, which was the best his native town could furnish in those days, and at the early age of ten years, he was apprenticed for seven years to learn the trade of a printer in the office of the Cortland Democrat. There he learned the trade of a printer, and he learned it, as he did everything else, with complete thoroughness. To those who knew him only in later years his extensive familiarity with books, and the readiness with which he used his pen upon all subjects seems wonderful, in view of the fact that all of the regular schooling which he ever had was obtained during the first tender years of boyhood. In this case, the precocious child became the man of intellectual power.

After he had mastered the art of setting type, he for several years led a variegated life, at one time as a compositor, and at another time as a reporter.

## ON HIS RAMBLES.

During all this time, he was in reality finishing his education. His wanderings for a time took him through a good portion of the Southern States, and what he saw confirmed the strong anti-slavery sentiment which he had received from his father. He learned then and there to hate everything connected with the peculiar institution and his political bias was determined for the future.

Finally, he reached Pittsburg, and became there first a reporter, and then assistant editor of the Chronicle. Grown weary at last with not being his own man, he joined fortunes with a friend, James G. Robinson, and the two, in 1852, went to Plymouth, Ohio, and started the Advertiser, which paper is still in existence.

## A HARD STRUGGLE.

For two years, these young men, rich in nothing but their brains and a capacity for hard work, beginning with but \$42 between them, labored night and day at an enterprise that seemed about as hopeless as any that could be undertaken. They bought a second hand outfit; they edited the paper; they set the type; did the presswork and everything else, and it is needless to say they gained the confidence of the public, and won the success which they deserved. When they sold out, at the end of two years, they had \$1,000 to be divided between them; a small sum it seems now, but a mine of wealth in those days. Afterward, Mr. Locke became connected with several western papers, and was successively editor and publisher of the Mansfield Herald, Bucyrus Journal and Findlay Jeffersonian. He was editing the last named paper when the war broke out, and in its columns appeared the famous "Nasby" letters, the first one bearing the date of March 21, 1861.

## THE "NASBY" LETTERS.

These letters were political satires on the "Secession Movement," and they sprang at once into great popularity. They were copied into newspapers everywhere, quoted in speeches, read around camp-fires of Union armies, and exercised enormous influence in arousing public opinion North in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The first letter was dated at Wizer's Corners, a small settlement in Crawford County, full of Southern sympathizers, and the Corners resolved to secede from frequent violation of its rights by the tyrannical State. A second letter soon followed in the same vein, and then others. They at once gained wide popularity, were copied far and wide, and made for the author a high reputation as a political humorist. They have been written regularly for twenty-five years, and continued to find eager readers. He obtained control of the Bellefontaine Republican about 1885, wherein he published many of his cleverest articles, notably the series of Andrew Johnson's "swinging 'round the circle." Being a practical printer, he often went to his case and set the articles up.

## LINCOLN LIKES THEM.

President Lincoln took a keen delight in these satires, and it was said, always

kept them in his table drawer, and when he was especially weary, would rest mind and body by their perusal. It is also said that he read one of these aloud to his Cabinet just before discussing with them his draft of the emancipation proclamation.

George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln, declared in a speech at Cooper Union, New York, at the close of the war, that the success of the Union arms was due to three causes—"the army, the navy, and the Nasby letters."

Charles Sumner declared: "Unquestionably they were among the influences and agencies by which disloyalty in all its forms was exposed, and public opinion assured upon the right side. It is impossible to measure their value. Against the devices of slavery and its supporters each letter was like a speech, or one of those songs which stir the people." It is said of "Petroleum V. Nasby," that "he spells very badly—in jest, but he thinks rightly in earnest."

To thoroughly understand his unparalleled success as a humorist during the gloomy days of the Civil War, one needs only to remember that he was always a teacher of loyalty and honor, which he never failed to inculcate in his grotesque manner. He, one time early in the war, raised a company of volunteers, and applied to Governor Brough, of Ohio, for a commission as captain, which was refused on the ground that he could do more good for the Union cause with his pen than in the field.

## LECTURER AND EDITOR.

The immense popularity of the Nasby letters led to the demand for Mr. Locke to enter the lecture field, and he appeared in all the principal cities of the North. Though, as he acknowledged, not master of oratory, he always had crowded and delighted audiences. Official positions were offered to him by President Lincoln, and also by President Grant, but Mr. Locke steadily declined, as his only ambition was in the editorial field.

In 1855, he assumed charge of the Toledo Blade, first on a salary, afterwards purchasing an interest, and finally entire control.

In 1871, Mr. Locke removed to New York, and became managing editor of the Evening Mail in this city, but still maintained his connection with the Blade. He was a complete failure, and returned to Toledo, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

## AS AN AUTHOR.

Mr. Locke, in addition to his regular journalistic duties, did a vast amount of work of a purely literary character. He published during his life many humorous books, among which may be mentioned: "Divers Views, Opinions and Prophecies of Yours Truly," "Swinging 'Round the Circle," "Eskoes from Kentucky," "The Moral History of America's Life Struggle," "The Struggles of P. V. Nasby," "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, or Eastern Fruits in Western Disguise," "A Paper City," "Hannah Jane," a poem, and "Nasby in Exile." Besides these, he was also the author of numerous pamphlets on political, social and literary topics. He was also the author of two or three plays, one of the most successful of which was "Widow Hedcott," in which Neil Burgess scored a hit a few years ago. Mr. Locke was also a poet or no mean order, and several of his devotional poems can be found in various church hymnals.

Mr. Locke was possessed of a rugged constitution, which enabled him to withstand the wear and tear of a rather irregular life, and at the same time permitted him to do a vast amount of work. By his letters and books alone, Mr. Locke made over \$200,000.

He was rather robust in size, braggish in appearance, free and easy in social intercourse, and constitutionally opposed to corporeal exertion. Mr. Locke leaves a wife and three sons—New York Herald.

## Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their palates, and cleansing their systems, arousing their livers, kidneys, stomachs and bowels to a healthful activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, 50c. and \$1 bottles for sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

## Fox &amp; Symons

Have reduced the price of photographs. All work done by the dry-plate instantaneous process.

**THE INCURABLE  
CURED!**

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24, 1887.  
Gentlemen—Seven years ago a sore developed on my nose from a finger nail scratch. I tried a few simple remedies, but the sore would not yield. I grew worse every year for seven years. Many thought I had a cancer. Over a year ago I commenced taking S. S. S., and two dozen bottles entirely cured me. When I began with Swift's Specific I was in very poor health, and could hardly drag about. After I had finished the course of S. S. S. I was strong and buoyant, and had a good appetite. I regard it as a most valuable medicine for ladies in weak delicate health. It is a household medicine with me.

Yours respectfully,  
Mrs. R. W. Wilson.  
SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 2, 1887.  
Gentlemen—Twenty years I have had a sore on my left cheek. It had gradually been growing worse. The many physicians whom I had consulted were unable to do me any good. Last fall a year ago I began using S. S. S. At first it inflamed the sore, and it became more virulent than ever; so much so, indeed, that my family insisted that I should leave off the medicine. I persisted in using the S. S. S. At the end of two months the sore was entirely healed. Thinking that the evil was out of my constitution, I left the medicine, but in November, ten months after, a very slight breaking out appeared. I at once began again on S. S. S., and now that is also disappearing. I have every faith in S. S. S. It has done me more good than all the doctors and other medicines I ever took.

Yours truly,  
A. H. Shands.  
WISCONSIN, N. C., April 10, 1887.  
Gentlemen—Two or three years ago a cancer came on my face. It soon grew to be quite large. It wore me out, and my general health was very poor. Last September I began a course of S. S. S., which I have continued to the present time with the happiest result. The cancer has entirely disappeared, there being no evidence or symptom of a cancerous character left. My general health is good now, and my appetite better than it has been in years. I am 52 years old, and today I am working in the field planting corn. Yours truly,  
JOSIAS LIMEBACH.

Gentlemen—I had a sore on my upper lip for eight years. Seven different doctors attended in vain to heal it. One gave me a small vial for five dollars, which was "certain cure." It is needless to say that it did me no good. About two years ago I became quite uneasy, as people thought I had a cancer, and I took a course of eighteen bottles S. S. S. The result has been a complete cure. The ulcer or cancer healed beautifully, leaving scarcely a perceptible scar. From that day I have been in excellent health, the Specific having purified my blood thoroughly, increased my appetite and perfected my digestion. In a word, I feel like a new woman, and, best of all, the eight year ulcer is gone entirely. Yours sincerely,  
Miss W. J. Cannon.

Trenton, Todd Co., Ky., Feb. 25, 1887.  
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.  
The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,  
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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